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BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 IN THE MATTER OF 3 HOWARD F. CLERF, 4 PCHB No. 78-98 Appellant, 5 v. FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW STATE OF WASHINGTON, 6 AND ORDER DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, 7 Respondent. 8

This appeal challenges the validity of a condition of a ground vater permit issued by the Department of Ecology (DOE) permitting an increase in the use of water from appellant's artesian well. This ratter came on for hearing before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Dave J. Mooney, Chairman, Chris Smith, Member and David A. Akana, Member, on August 21, 1978, in Ellensburg, Washington. Hearing examiner Robert J. Rankin presided. Appellant elected a formal hearing pursuant to RCW 43.21B.230. Appellant was represented by Harrison K. Dano, an attorney with offices in Moses Lake, Washington. Respondent DOE was represented by Laura E. Eckert, an Assistant Attorney General. The

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court reporter was Kathie Brodie.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Having heard the testimony and having read the deposition of Patrick Crawford, and having considered the exhibits, and being fully advised, the Pollution Control Hearings Board rakes these

FINDINGS OF FACT

Ι

Appellant appeals a decision of DOE conditionally granting him the right to increase the flow of water from an artesian well. The requirement appealed from was set forth in the Findings of Fact and Order which accompanied appellant's permit No. G4-24426 dated March 31, 1978. Following is the special provision appealed from:

7. Currently the casing installed in the well terminates at 110 feet below land surface. That casing does not prevent utilization of water from the low head artesian aguifers which supply water to the nearby springs. Therefore, the casing shall be extended to a minimum of 200 feet below land surface and it shall be pressure grouted with concrete to effectively seal the casing into the hard basalt formation at that elevation. The sealing process must also provide a tight seal at the upper, or 110-foot, end of the extension work.

ΙI

Appellant owns Sec. 27, T. 18 N., R. 20 EWM in Kittitas County, Washington. The land is semi-arid in character and consists of rolling hills at an average elevation of approximately 2,200 feet.

Appellant traces his titles to the property back to the original horesteader, Christensen, who settled on the property in approximately 1880.

III

There are approximately 25 to 35 small springs and seeps located along a line paralleling Parke Creek which runs generally southwesterly across the easterly side of Section 27. Parke Creek runs intermittently; through Section 27, it is fed by the runoff of the springs and seeps located along the bank. The springs have provided water for domestic use, stockwatering and irrigation of approximately twenty acres within Section 27 since the land was first homesteaded.

ΙV

In September, 1975, DOE issued permit No. G4-24093, which authorized construction of a well in the northeast corner of Section 27, near the banks of Parke Creek, with a maximum instantaneous withdrawal of 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) to irrigate 200 acres. DOE's order granting this permit recognized the possibility that the well would encounter artesian aquifers, and cautioned that the well might require casing and sealing to an unspecified depth to prevent leakage from these aquifers.

The well in question was drilled to 460 feet in 1976. The well bore penetrated a low-pressure aquifer zone at 120 feet, and a high-pressure aquifer zone at 440 to 465 feet, capable of a maximum instantaneous flow of 3,000 gpm, with a constant pressure of 100 pounds per square inch when sealed. The well was drilled to a 10-inch diameter to 110 feet; it was cased with eight inch pipe, and pressure grouted to this point. The remaining 350 feet is eight inches, uncased.

V

In September, 1976, appellant applied for a permit (G4-24426) to withdraw an additional 500 gpm from the well to irrigate an

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additional fifty acres. Such permit was granted on several conditions, all of which appellant has conceded with the exception of special provision Number Seven which is the subject of this appeal and set forth in Finding of Fact I above.

VT

Appellant's well is leaking upward from the lower aguifer (460 feet) through the lower pressure upper aguifer at the 125 foot level. Such leakage is a potential source of waste of public water and will contribute to a reduction in the artesian pressure of the two other wells located nearby at some future time.

Further, after continued pumping of the well, when the pressure in the lower aquifer falls below the pressure exerted on it by the upper aquifer, waste of public water will occur from the upper to the lower aguifer.

We are unable to determine whether the springs are connected to the upper (low pressure) aquifer.

VII

The Board concludes on the basis of the evidence presented that appellant's well is located in a complex aquifer system which has not been fully analyzed or documented, and that the evidence is not sufficient to show that the flow of water in the spring near appellant's well has been enhanced or altered as a result of appellant's well. Nor can it be established that the waters in the spring and the well are derived from a common source.

VIII

Any Corclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 4

is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings, the Board comes to these

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Board has jurisdiction to hear this matter pursuant to RCW 43.21B.

ΙI

The Department has power to regulate the construction of ground water wells, and, in addition, the power to regulate the conditions under which permits previously issued may be amended, RCW 90.44.100; .110; .120.

III

The preponderance of the conflicting evidence fails to show that appellant's present use is directly connected to the springs sought to be protected by condition seven of appellant's permit. Therefore, respondent's actions cannot be supported on that basis.

ΙV

The evidence is clear, however, that appellant's well intercepts an artesian aquifer at about the 110 foot to 128 foot depth (the "upper aquifer"). Water from the higher pressure lower aquifer can escape from the well into the upper aquifer, thereby allowing a loss of water and pressure from the lower aquifer. Although it cannot now substantiate where the water goes, respondent has sufficiently demonstrated that water and pressure from the lower aquifer is being lost. This showing adequately supports imposition of condition seven of the permit which the Department is empowered to do. RCW 90.44.110.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

The Department's witness opines that the well rust be cased past the 1 128 foot depth to some further depth between 40 and 90 feet beyond its 2 existing 110 foot casing. The casing does not have to reach the 200 3 foot depth to protect the water resource. The Department's condition 4 requiring casing to the 200 foot depth is, to that extent, unreasonable 5 and should be reconsidered. 6 7 The Board makes no conclusion regarding the effect of appellant's 8 rights in the springs and seeps which exist in the vicinity of appellant's The Department's contention, if proven, would tend to show an 10 enhanced flow to such springs and at a later time if the Department can 11 show such a condition exists and a potential for waste of water is 12 thereby created, appellant's right in the spring water may become 13 significant. RCW 90.44.120; WAC 508-12-250. 14 VΙ 15 Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law 16 is hereby adopted as such. 17 From these Conclusions the Board makes this 18 ORDER 19 The Department of Ecology permit No. G4-24426 is remanded to 20 conform with Conclusion of Law IV, and as modified, the permit is 21 affirmed. 22 23 POLLUTION CONTPOL HEARINGS BOARD 2425 MOONE 26 FINAL FIGDINGS OF

DAVID AFANA, Member

FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF

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